# **Complete Summary**

#### **TITLE**

Routine prenatal care: percentage of vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC)-eligible women who receive general education describing risks and benefits of VBAC (e.g., the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists pamphlet on VBAC).

# SOURCE(S)

Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI). Routine prenatal care. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2009 Aug. 93 p.

# **Measure Domain**

#### **PRIMARY MEASURE DOMAIN**

**Process** 

The validity of measures depends on how they are built. By examining the key building blocks of a measure, you can assess its validity for your purpose. For more information, visit the Measure Validity page.

# **SECONDARY MEASURE DOMAIN**

Does not apply to this measure

# **Brief Abstract**

# **DESCRIPTION**

This measure is used to assess the percentage of vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC)-eligible women who receive general education describing risks and benefits of VBAC (e.g., the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists pamphlet on VBAC).

#### **RATIONALE**

The priority aim addressed by this measure is to increase the percentage of vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC)-eligible women who receive documented education describing risks and benefits of VBAC.

# PRIMARY CLINICAL COMPONENT

Prenatal care; vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC); patient education of risks and benefits

#### **DENOMINATOR DESCRIPTION**

Total number of vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC)-eligible women whose medical records are reviewed (see the related "Denominator Inclusions/Exclusions" field in the Complete Summary)

#### **NUMERATOR DESCRIPTION**

Number of vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC)-eligible women with documentation of education of the risks and benefits of VBAC (see the related "Numerator Inclusions/Exclusions" field in the Complete Summary)

# **Evidence Supporting the Measure**

# **EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE CRITERION OF QUALITY**

 A clinical practice guideline or other peer-reviewed synthesis of the clinical evidence

#### NATIONAL GUIDELINE CLEARINGHOUSE LINK

Routine prenatal care.

# **Evidence Supporting Need for the Measure**

#### **NEED FOR THE MEASURE**

Unspecified

# **State of Use of the Measure**

#### STATE OF USE

Current routine use

## **CURRENT USE**

Internal quality improvement

# **Application of Measure in its Current Use**

#### **CARE SETTING**

Physician Group Practices/Clinics

#### PROFESSIONALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH CARE

**Physicians** 

#### LOWEST LEVEL OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY ADDRESSED

**Group Clinical Practices** 

#### **TARGET POPULATION AGE**

Women of childbearing age

#### **TARGET POPULATION GENDER**

Female (only)

#### STRATIFICATION BY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Unspecified

# **Characteristics of the Primary Clinical Component**

# INCIDENCE/PREVALENCE

Unspecified

# **ASSOCIATION WITH VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**

Unspecified

#### **BURDEN OF ILLNESS**

- While the mother's risk of major complications (hysterectomy, uterine rupture, operative injury) with trial of labor is slightly higher (1.6%) than a scheduled repeat Caesarean delivery (0.8%), these risks are still quite low.
- Symptomatic rupture of the gravid uterus carries a 45.8% perinatal mortality and a 4.2% maternal mortality and occurs in 4.3 to 8.8% of women with a high vertical uterine scar.
- Incisions penetrating the muscular layer of the uterus may weaken this area and increase the risk of uterine rupture.
- A history of previous uterine dehiscence or rupture has a rate of repeat separation of 6.4% if previous uterine incision was in the lower segment and 32.1% if the scar is in the upper segment with complication rates assumed to be similar to those of the primary uterine rupture.

# **EVIDENCE FOR BURDEN OF ILLNESS**

Caughey AB, Shipp TD, Repke JT, Zelop CM, Cohen A, Lieberman E. Rate of uterine rupture during a trial of labor in women with one or two prior cesarean deliveries. Am J Obstet Gynecol1999 Oct;181(4):872-6. PubMed

Eden RD, Parker RT, Gall SA. Rupture of the pregnant uterus: a 53-year review. Obstet Gynecol1986 Nov;68(5):671-4. PubMed

Gabbe SG. Caesarean delivery. 3rd ed. Churchill Livingstone; 1986. 597-615 p.

McMahon MJ, Luther ER, Bowes WA Jr, Olshan AF. Comparison of a trial of labor with an elective second cesarean section. N Engl J Med1996 Sep 5;335(10):689-95. PubMed

Mozurkewich EL, Hutton EK. Elective repeat cesarean delivery versus trial of labor: a meta-analysis of the literature from 1989 to 1999. Am J Obstet Gynecol2000 Nov;183(5):1187-97. <a href="PubMed">PubMed</a>

O'brien-Abel N. Uterine rupture during VBAC trial of labor: risk factors and fetal response. J Midwifery Womens Health2003 Jul-Aug;48(4):249-57. [58 references] PubMed

Pridjian G. Labor after prior cesarean section. Clin Obstet Gynecol1992 Sep;35(3):445-56. [33 references] PubMed

Ritchie EH. Pregnancy after rupture of the pregnant uterus: A report of 36 pregnancies and a study of cases reported since 1932. J Obstet Gynaecol Br Commonw1971 Jul;78(7):642-8. <u>PubMed</u>

Shipp TD, Zelop C, Cohen A, Repke JT, Lieberman E. Post-cesarean delivery fever and uterine rupture in a subsequent trial of labor. Obstet Gynecol2003 Jan;101(1):136-9. <a href="PubMed">PubMed</a>

Shipp TD, Zelop C, Repke JT, Cohen A, Caughey AB, Lieberman E. The association of maternal age and symptomatic uterine rupture during a trial of labor after prior cesarean delivery. Obstet Gynecol2002 Apr;99(4):585-8. PubMed

#### **UTILIZATION**

Unspecified

#### COSTS

Unspecified

Institute of Medicine National Healthcare Quality Report Categories

#### **IOM CARE NEED**

Staying Healthy

#### **IOM DOMAIN**

Effectiveness Patient-centeredness

#### **CASE FINDING**

Users of care only

#### **DESCRIPTION OF CASE FINDING**

Women at a prenatal visit who are vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC)-eligible

Each month a minimum sample of prenatal visits is identified. This may be accomplished either by administrative search (Current Procedure Terminology [CPT-4] codes 59510, 59400, or International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision [ICD-9] code V22.0), or by other case identification at the medical group. From that sample, it would be best to identify 20 VBAC-eligible women or total number in a month if fewer than 20.

Suggested time frame for data collection is monthly.

#### **DENOMINATOR SAMPLING FRAME**

Patients associated with provider

# **DENOMINATOR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS**

#### **Inclusions**

Total number of vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC)-eligible\* women whose medical records are reviewed

\*Women without any of the following contraindications to VBAC:

- Previous classic Cesarean delivery
- Some uterine surgery, e.g., hysterotomy, deep myomectomy, cornual resection, and metroplasty
- Previous uterine rupture or dehiscence
- Some maternal/fetal medical conditions, such as open neural tube defect and complete placenta previa
- Unknown uterine scar if there is a high likelihood of classical scar
- Rare psychological or social conditions that indicate the patient may not be a good candidate

#### **Exclusions**

Women with any of the contraindications to VBAC listed in the "Inclusions" (above)

#### **RELATIONSHIP OF DENOMINATOR TO NUMERATOR**

All cases in the denominator are equally eligible to appear in the numerator

#### **DENOMINATOR (INDEX) EVENT**

Clinical Condition Encounter

## **DENOMINATOR TIME WINDOW**

Time window is a single point in time

# **NUMERATOR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS**

#### **Inclusions**

Number of vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC)-eligible women with documentation\* of education of the risks and benefits of VBAC

\*Documented is defined as any evidence in the medical record that a clinician provided education to the VBAC-eligible woman of the risks and benefits of VBAC.

#### **Exclusions**

Unspecified

# MEASURE RESULTS UNDER CONTROL OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS, ORGANIZATIONS AND/OR POLICYMAKERS

The measure results are somewhat or substantially under the control of the health care professionals, organizations and/or policymakers to whom the measure applies.

#### **NUMERATOR TIME WINDOW**

Episode of care

### **DATA SOURCE**

Administrative data Medical record

# LEVEL OF DETERMINATION OF QUALITY

Individual Case

#### PRE-EXISTING INSTRUMENT USED

Unspecified

# **Computation of the Measure**

# **SCORING**

Rate

# **INTERPRETATION OF SCORE**

Better quality is associated with a higher score

#### **ALLOWANCE FOR PATIENT FACTORS**

Unspecified

#### STANDARD OF COMPARISON

Internal time comparison

# **Evaluation of Measure Properties**

#### **EXTENT OF MEASURE TESTING**

Unspecified

# **Identifying Information**

#### **ORIGINAL TITLE**

Percentage of VBAC-eligible women who receive general education describing risks and benefits of VBAC (e.g., the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists pamphlet on VBAC).

#### **MEASURE COLLECTION**

Routine Prenatal Care Measures

#### **DEVELOPER**

Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement

# **FUNDING SOURCE(S)**

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Carl Rose, MD has received research and grant funding greater than or equal to \$50,000 from Sequenom for the study of fetal DNA. All funds were paid to Mayo Clinic.

No other work group members have potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

# **ADAPTATION**

Measure was not adapted from another source.

# RELEASE DATE

2005 Aug

# **REVISION DATE**

2009 Aug

#### **MEASURE STATUS**

This is the current release of the measure.

This measure updates a previous version: Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI). Routine prenatal care. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2008 Aug. 89 p.

# SOURCE(S)

Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI). Routine prenatal care. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2009 Aug. 93 p.

#### MEASURE AVAILABILITY

The individual measure, "Percentage of VBAC Eligible Women Who Receive General Education Describing Risks and Benefits of VBAC (e.g., The ACOG Pamphlet on VBAC)," is published in "Health Care Guideline: Routine Prenatal Care." This document is available from the <u>Institute for Clinical Systems</u> Improvement (ICSI) Web site.

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# **NQMC STATUS**

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